THE GROUND WE STAND ON.

The ground we stand on, is that occupied by the Sovereign People, not by the corrupt herd of politicians. "Our country first, our country always"—is the motto of the Administration and its supporters. Not so with the Whig and Locoloco political tradesmen who infest the halls of legislation, who throng the offices of public trust and profit. With them, it is: "Our party first, our party always." They put on the garb of patriotism, they cover their faces with the mask of regard for the people, they talk glibly about the good of the country, but in their hearts they care not a "dainn" for either. Their grand object is to hold power, to elevate to the Chief Magistracy, the man who will be their unscrupulous tool.

han who will be their unscrupulous tool.

It was this tyranny of party, for base party purposes, which induced Mr. Tyler to place his foot upon the intam us Bank Bitls of the Extra Session. He saw that the lagislation of the Extra Session. He saw that the lagislation of the Whig pirty in Congress, was not for the good of the country, but was intended to advance a special party purpose, besides violating the Constitution, and inflicting a direct injury upon the People. He saw that the contest was between the Money Power and the Popular Power, and his choice was made. He bared his breast to the battle, and armed by the sword of the Constitution, he overthrew and routed the enemies of the People.

The tyranny of party for the country's purposes, is

absolutely necessary, but to secure those purposes, the material must be drawn from the pure solutains of the People, not from the politician's muddy stream It is the People's cause the Administration stands by,

and that cause must be defended by individuals selected from the People.

When we hear the jerrs of our opponents and jibes of our enemies at what they call the "Tyler party," it makes our blood flow quickly, for these men, these politicians know and feel that the People are with us, and they dread the result. The great People sustain heart and hand the Administration of honest John Tyler, because they see that he is of them and with them, and when the hour comes, as surely it will come, the Tyler party will sweep like a burricane over the country, and leave the vain and arrogant Whigs and Locofocos, who now affect to be the leaders of the People, gaping and staring with wonder at their defeat

The ground we stand on, is the People's ground John Tyler goes for the direct exercise of the consti-tutional power to make a uniform redeemable paper currency. So do the People. John Tyler goes for maintaining, at all hazards, the honor of the country in its intercourse with foreign nations. So do the People. John Tyler goes for an economical adminis-tration of the affairs of the nation, by the aid of honest and capable friends of his measures of policy. So do the People. John Tyler goes for submitting his administration to the test of its acts. So do the People. John Tyler asks the nation to roll back the tide of abuse and villification which the Clay party and the Locoficos have let loose upon his head. The People

will do it.

John Tyler is the People's man, and he has the wisdom and the courage to carry into eff ct every measure which their interest demands. His veto s are loftier acts of courage than any which the conque-ror of nations could boast of. The People know and see this, and they further know and see that he has at his side brave and skilful generals, from the broad shouldered Webster, to the laborious Wickliffe, all ready to do or die in the administration of their affairs and the protection of their sacred rights from foreign

Huzza, then, for the ground we stand on

From the N. Y. Sun LET NEW YORK SPEAK.

With deep mortification and disgust, we read yesterday, in the Washington papers, the reports of the vulgar harangues, we cannot call them debates—which occupied the House of Representatives on Monday.—The country suffering from one end to the other—the Treasury bankrupt—the honor and credit of the na-tion tarnished—the noise of war rising around us— the people appealing to the patriotism of Congress for prompt action—and yet another whole day wasted in bitter and vindictive distribes against President Ty

Some vehicles of factious party spirit have the audacity to call these ebullitions of savage animosity towards the head of the Government el quent and patriotic. Shame on such degraded party subserviency. For eloquence they are on a par with the effusions of the fishwomen of Billingsgate; and for patriotism Benedict Arnold gave exhibitions of that virtue equally deserving of commendation.

Eloquence indeed! away with such a perversion of

objects of selfish ambition. No; to be eloquent in such grovelling work as this is beyond the power of men or angels. He only can be eloquent who deeply and sincerely feels the truth and justice of what he utters-who rises above "the stermy puddle" of factions copies a for office - who throws from him all law and selfish passions, and devotes his whole soul to the so id welfare of his country and the happiness of his race-who pours

"On ears abused by falsehood, truths of power In words immortal - not such words as flish From the fierce demagogue's unthinking rage To madden for a moment and expire :-But words which bear the spirit of great deeds Winged for the future."

When, oh when shall we hear such words, and only such, in the American Congress? When will that body elevate itself to the firm and dignified stand which it ought to occupy before the world &

But we are wandering from our subject. Without stopping again to describe the distress brought upon community, and the dishonor up n the nation by the factions conduct of certain cliques in Congress, and the culpable inactivity of that body we earnestly appeal to the Legislature of our own State now in session to utter its potential voice in this emergency There are times when all party distinctions should be sunk to order to promote the paramount interests of the country. In our opinion such a time has now arrived. The President in his recent special message has held out the "olive branch;" he has suggested those measures which the common sense of all of all parties must approve in this crisis; and he has invited a cessation of party warfare for the accomplishment of great good to our common country. This is the only true—the only practicable—the only patriotic course that can now be pursued. If the Empire State will, through her Legislature, give ulterance to the sentiments of the people, and that too with una-nimity, the moral influence of the step could not but

be salutary and powerful.

In the matter of the public lands, of the tariff, and all other topics presented in the President's message, the State of New York has a greater interest than any other State in the Union. Let her therefore lead any other State in the Union. Let her therefore lead the way in the noble sacrifice of all considerations but the welfare of the whole nation. Let her unanimously accept the invitation of the President to throw aside party prejudices, and unanimously sustain the measures which the crisis demands for the honor of the American name. Other States will follow the noble example. Public opinion will thus be imbodiced and rolled upon a recreant Congress with a volume and force which cannot be resisted. When the spirit and force which cannot be resisted. When the crisis shall be passed, the calamines which threaten the country averted, it will be soon enough to return again to the contests of parties and factions.

LAWS AGAINST IDLENESS, &c. Herodotus tells us that it was one of the laws of ancient Egypt that every man was obliged once a year to explain to the chief magistrate of his district the means by which he obtained his subsistence. The refusal to comply with this ordinance, or the not being able to prove the obtaining of an hone t livelihood was a capital offence. Similar laws were

enacted at Athens by Solen and Draco.
In looking over the old Plymouth Colony and Massachusetts Bay laws we find several enactments analogous to the Egyptian and Athenian edicts. The first was pa sed at a General Court, held 4th June, 1639, and is as follows: "For the preventing of Idleness and other evils occasioned thereby. It is enacted by the court, that the Grand Jurymen of which we referred in our Congressional record yesterday. It exhibits a melancholy view of the national finances, which ought to urge Congress to the adoption of vigorous measures to meet the exigencies of the times. The National Legislature has already triffed with the public embarrassments, until they and loosely, and to require an account of them how they live, and such as they fynd delinquent and cannot give a good account thereof unto them that they cause the constable to bring them before the Governor and Assistants at Plymouth the first court of Assistants after such delinquents shall be found out, that such course may be taken with them as in the wisdome of the Government shall be adjudged

From the Baltimore Sun. THE COUNTRY-THE PUBLIC LAND BILL

A greater apparent anomaly could hardly com within the creative scope of the most active imagina-tion, than that the business of this country should be in a state of prostration, and the national credit below par. That such is the fact is undeniable; and yet we have within ourselves all the elements of national prosperity. We are respected by all mations, either sincerely or in agreement. In fact, our rank in the prosperity. We are respected by all nations, either sincerely or in appearance. In fact, our rank in the family of nations is a high one, else we would not be loved here, hated there, teared in this quarter, courted in that, and yet externally respected everywhere.—But notwithstanding all this, our credit is below par. How comes it? The answer is at hand. We have gone mad in various way—in politics, in business, it the hot-house system of forcing our resources, if we may use the expression, into a premature maturity, in private and public extravagance, and in the manufacture of all so ts of currency except that which is con-stitutional; which has been perhaps the most prolific root of all the evils now to be complained of. Our private extravagance, stimulated and sustained for a time by an inflated credit system resting upon an excessive issue of paper money filled our land with the produce and manufactures of other countries, and brought upon us a commercial debt, for the l quidation of which we were unprepared. The consequent embarrassment acting upon the baseless sources of credit resorted to, in time reached those which were and are real, substantial and abundant, and thus reached them reached them. rendered them useless for present purposes. In addition to this, we have given more of our time and ou effort to the personally ambilious, for the advancement of their ends, than we have devoted to the interests of our country, which are to be promoted through the maintenance of the national honor, credit and independence. We have in fact been playing every game dut the right one, and we are now reaping the consequences; and how long we shall be engaged in gathering in the harvest, is more than we can predict We had lately some hopes that Congress would adopt the plain and obvious means of putting the country into a condition to at once maintain her credit, and prepare for defence against the bostile aggression that may come—that probably will come, however much its advent may be regretted, but we have no such hopes now; or if we have any, they are so faint as to be hardly perceptible. We had supposed that the soil itself was to be considered a legitimate source, whence to draw the means for its own defence—that the proceeds of the sales of the public domain ought to be used for "the common defence"—the defence of the United States; but it seems that party politics in Congress have decided against our conclusion.

On Wednesday, in the Senate, Mr. Rives's amend-

ment, proposing a suspension of the distribution portion of the Land act, of the last session, was nega tived by a majority of one vote; and in the House a proposition to suspend the operation of the same act was negatived by a majority of twenty-seven votes being a majority much larger than that by which the Distribution act was passed at the last session in the House of Representatives. So the public domain, which was held liable for the expenses of the "common defence" in time past, is to be held exempt from that charge in future. Now, all admit the necessity of putting the country into a condition to meet the worst that may come, in case of a failure to settle the inevitable increase of the duties on imports mus by the very distribution act itself, if faithfully carried out in practice, bring those means back to the united use of the States, for the maintenance of the national credit and independence. But then the matter seems to be decided, and whether there be honesty, common sense or patriotism in the decision, we leave to the unprejudiced portion of the people for their judg-

From the Missouri Reporter.

THE CREOLE AFFAIR. On the appearance of Mr. Webster's letter of instructions to Mr. Everett, in relation to the outrage perpetrated upon the Creole by British colonial officers, we congratulated the country upon the probability, that every American would be found unwavering in defence of American rights. We regret, however, that we have been disappointed. A few of the latter, while popular attenually decourse the dectrines. ler! The whole sitting was devoted to the fulminations of Gentry, Rayner, and Lane. And what did they say? Not one solitary word in reference to the bill which was nominally before the House—the Loan Bill. From all the language that fell from them, one much that with greater reason suppose that the proposition was to hang the President of the British journals in this country, and one which has ever contended for the superiority and one which has ever contended for the superiority and one which has ever contended for the superiority of British institutions, makes common cause with the Abolitionists upon this as upon every other question. The editor of that journal contends that since slavery is not acknowledged by the law of nations, the British authorities at Nassau could not legally deliver up the murderers and mutineers on board of the Creole. But if slavery is not acknowledged by the law of nations that fact can have no bearing upon the question at issue between Great Britain and the United States, language. It is impossible. Cicero himself would in reference to this matter. Slavery is a domestic have appeared insipid with such a cause as these men institution of our Southern States, and recognized by are engaged in. No man can be eloquent in giving the constitution and laws of this country. Under our laws the Creole was pursuing a legal voyage, and she the honor of his country, and the welfare of his fellows the constitution of nations. There is no principle was violating no law of nations. There is no principle was violating no law of nations. ple more generally admitted, or better established, than that, whilst on the high seas, every vessel is to be governed solely by the laws of the country to which she belongs. If she be forced into a foreign this matter he will be sustained by every man, of every port by stress of weather, or by any other unavoida-ble accident, she is entitled to the same privileges and

immunities as if she were on the ocean. No one can deny that the slaves on board of the Creole were guilty of murder and mutiny. They violated the laws of the United States and of nations, and ought to have been given up for punishment .-But northern apologists for Great Britain contend, that as they were slaves in contravention of the laws of nature, they had a right to regain their liberty by any means, however desperate and cruel, which were necessary to that end. We have no patience with men who will gravely advance an argument, which, if correct, would justify every slave in the United States in murdering his master and all who opposed his escape. If the negroes on board of the Creole escape punishment through the interference of England, that nation arrays itself in support of mutiny and murder-becomes the unholy defender of bloodshed and crime. England yearly forces thousands of free-born British subjects into her naval service, and, according to the reasoning adopted in this case, they would be justified in cu ting the throats of every offijustified in protecting the murderers and mutineers against any effort England might make to recover

be property in this country, we might as well give our national sovereignty at once. If she can with impunity enter on board of American vessels forced by accident into her harbors in time of peace, and carry off whatever she may deem improper articles of traffic, she may, with equal propriety, pursue the same course upon the ocean. Our commerce will be subject to her control, and the U. States cease to be an independent and sovereign nation.

[Correspondence of the Express.] WASHINGTON, March 30th, 1842.

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY. The President has nominated for this trust, one of the most important under this Government, a gentle-man with whom the most fastidious must be satisfied. All the studies, business and habits of his life, and his personal characteristics, have prepared and qualified him for this particular office

A well-bred merchant, in the most liberal sense of the word—an accomplished accountant—familiar with the laws of exchange and of commerce—with the statistics of agriculture, and the interests of manufactures-a law-giver of practical experience and a skilful practitioner of law, as a science—with amia-ble and courteous manners, and indomitable industry, which is eminently demanded by the duties and the nature of the office. Besides many tokens of Executive confidence in Maryland, Mr. McCulloch has represented one of the most important districts of the State in the Legislature, over whose deliberatio he was appointed to preside, and as Speaker of the House of Delegates, acquitted himself with ability and honor. It is one of those cases where it may be said, the toust is suited to the man, and the man

From the Portland Arous. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

exactly adapted to the trust.

We publish to-day the President's Message, which we referred in our Congressional record yesthe wisdome of the Government shall be adjudged tional Treasury, whence nothing short of party madjust and equall,—Savannah Georgian.

From the Boston Mercantile Journal. MR. CUSHING'S SPEECH.

The Washington Correspondent of the New York Commercial, in relation to the remarks by Caleb Cushing in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, says: "The speech of Mr. Cushing was one of the most statesman-like efforts it has ever been my good fortune to hear upon either floor of Congress. It was delivered in a calm, dispassionate, argress. It was delivered in a calm, dispassionate, argumentative manner, appealing to the reason, the conscience, the common sense of those to whom he addressed it, and who did him and themselves the honor of listening with deep interest; while the language and logic in which it was couched were forcible, eloquent and convincing. It described the position of the present administration and its supporters, that of the duplicate opposition relating thereto, and defended the former argument the charges brought agrees it by the former against the charges brought against it by the latter, in the most triumphant manner. It was a purely patriotic effort, and, if it be permitted to have any thing approaching to its legitimate effects, must tend to allay those party strifes and divisions which are threatening to overthrow all the signal advantages under which this administration come into power." under which this administration came into power."

After sketching some points in Mr. Cushing's speech, the writer goes on as follows:

"Mr. Cushing then went into a general reply to the anti-administration speeches of the last few days the anti-administration speeches of the last few days. As I have not felt it worth my while, nor yours, to sketch those speeches for your columns, I shall not go into the details of Mr. C.'s reply. But one or two matters I will touch upon. In reference to Mr. Rayner's allusion to Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Everett, on the Creole affair, Mr. Cushing took the view that it was highly desirable, if possible, for Congress and the government to present an undivided front to England upon this important point, and he felt sure that there would be found nothing in that letter which would not meet that gentleman's (Mr. R.'s) concurrence. It contains the same views as those expressed by that member. The letter had looked at the course by that member. The letter had looked at the course of the administration in relation to this great question, as tending to keep up a war fever in the land.
Mr. Cushing could not think this allegation just; and
he put the case, that the administration should pursue,
upon such a subject, a lukewark course;—what then would be the eloquent denunciations uttered against such conduct on that floor? Meanwhile, the Globe was assuming to blame Mr. Webster for a lack of war-spirit in these premises: and, from the course of the two extremes of the opposition to this administra-tion, it was in his (Mr. C.'s) view of the case, obvious that the administration had acted rightly in this matter. Mr. Cushing's defence of Mr. Webster, as Secretary of State, was in the highest degree able and

convincing. He then came-to the "declaration of war" which the "Whigs proper," (as they call themselves,) trough Mr. Rayner and other, have put forth. He asked if it was a war for the Presidential succession? If so, he eloquently and feelingly deplored the situa-tion of the country, ever doomed to this endless ag tation, of perpetual faction, of never-ending strife. He deprecated this "war"—not that he feared for the resuit; but this was not the time, most surely; now, while so many important interests of the country were at stake

He invoked Congress to rise superior to all these party divisions—all these party views of great ques-tions—and to look at things as they are, with a deter-mination to overcome the difficulties surrounding the government They were not great difficulties; they were comparatively trifling; they were all remediable. If grappled with at once, with a determination to overcome them, they were easily overcome. Congress could place this country in the full career of prosperity and success again, at once, if it chose. Let then but repeat the declaration,

'OUR COUNTRY! By that sacred name, We swear to live, we swear to die

From the Steubenville (O.) Gazette. MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT TO CON-

Congress has been in session about four months and have as yet done literally nothing. Yes, they have done something—they passed an act to pay themselves their wages, and an act to authorize the issue of a batch of Treasury notes. Such is the carelessness or inattention of many of the members of the House, that often, very often, it has been compelled to adthat often, very often, it has been compelled to adjourn for want of a quorum—that is, more than half the members being absent. During most of this time, the Government is in a state of insolvency, its credit depreciation, its Treasury empty, and the friends of our system of Government almost despairing of its success. At this same time, whilst the House has been trifling away its time, or a majority of is members amusing themselves, "the country was sending up to the House one weeping wail, imploring them for the people's sake, for the country's sake, for God's sake, to do something."

sake, to do something."
This disastrous condition of things—this criminal negligence-this indifference to the sufferings, to the wants and wishes and interests of the people, ing sufficient to move that body into activity, the Preon their cheeks.

party, in the nation. If Congress shall not now put their shoulders to

the wheel and raise the nation out of the mire into which they have gotten it, the next message will be sent to its members by their constituents. The President recommends a repeal of the Distribution act.

From the Boston Morning Post. THE REPEAL OF THE LAND BILL.

We rejoice that President TYLER has had the independence and patriotism to recommend a repeal of the Distribution Bill. We have frequently spoken of this measure as the most exceptionable of all the measures of the extra session. It was uncon-stitutional: in reality, applying the national revenue, collected for the "general defence and welfare," for distribution among the States. It was inexpedient: there was neither a "surplus" in the Treasury, nor was there likely to be a surplus. It was corrupting its whole tendency being to render the States tributacer placed over them, and escaping to this or any other friendly power, and the United States would be the whole scheme, all objections to it sunk into insignificance when placed in the scale against the desperate scheme of a desp rate politician. It was hem.

If England is to be permitted to judge what shall card of Henry Clay. His American System hobby

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Star. JUST REBUKE.

It will be seen, by reference to the proceedings of Wednesday, that the President on that day sent a Message to the House of Representatives, declining Message to the House of Representatives, declining to comply with its request to furnish it with a list of such members of the last and the present Congress as have been applicants for office either to the Executive or either of the heads of Departments. The President is right in refusing to comply with this extraordinary call, and gives very sound reasons for his refusal. It was an officious and meddlesome interference with that with which the House ha! nothing to do not that body had nuch better have been as to do, and that body had much better have been engaged in the discharge of its legitimate duties. When these are all attended to, let it adjourn and go home. We like to see every Department of the Government keep within its own proper sphere of action; and, in justice, must condemn what we conceive to be an encroachment of the Legislative upon the Executive, as soon as we would a similar attempt of the Execu tive upon any of the other Departments.

FIRST COMPTROLLER.

We learn from Washington that the office of First Comptroller of the Treasury, has at last been filled and we believe, ably filled, by the appointment of our townsman James W. McCulloch; whose nomination was confirmed by the Senate on Friday last. We have always been opposed to Mr. McCullocн in polities, but we have always respected him as a man and sympathized with him in his manly struggles with adversity. We think the appointment a good one-for his business habits, his clear and strong intellect, and his mercantile and legal education eminently qualify him for the office.—Baltimore Republican.

From the Reading (Pa.) Journal.

J. WASHINGTON TYSON. The Whigs of the interior of Pennsylvania are at a loss to understand why the confirmation of the nomination of this gentleman is so long delayed. His ability and integrify, we believe, never have been questioned, and no man has more friends in the party generally During the time he has held his present office, he has given the best proofs of industry and fficiency—and no one can doubt but that in every way he deserves this mark of public confidence. We office, he has given the best proofs of industry and efficiency—and no one can doubt but that in every way he deserves this mark of public confidence. We do not see what any portion of this party can hope to gain, by delay in this matter.

nead, and af the symptoms of lever, terminating in a profuse sweat, which, gradually ending, leaves the partient much weakened. For sale by

J & W. YOUNG,

Sole agents for the District, two doors east of Gadaby's.

April 4—2t

DATENT VAPOUR BATHS-For the safe ATENT VAPOUR BATHS—For the sare and convenient external application of irrespirable gas, vapour from herbs, &c., to the human system, in which the lungs are not only defended from any irrespirable vapour that may be used, but also from exhalations discharged through the pores from all parts of the body, by profuse perspiration; to which they are exposed when the head is inclosed in the usual way. A practice always offensive, in some discasse dargerous, and delicense exposure and quite proposessory as any de-

eases dangerous, and quite unnecessary, as any de-sired vapour can be inhaled in these apparatus, without this loathsome accompanyment. In these applica-tions will be found a powerful, yet safe, general aux-iliary to the efforts of the physician for the removal of disease, but particularly so in diseases of the skin, in rheumatic and gouty affections, and after the use

of any mercurial preparation.

Applied, during the session of Congress, on the couth side of Pennsylvania avenue, third house west of 12th st., or in the chamber of the sick.

NATIONAL READING ROOM.—The under signed, at the solicitation of many members of Congress and citizens of Washington, who have long felt the want of an establishment of this kind, has opened a Reading Room, in the rear of his store on Pennsylvanis avenue, next door west of the American Hotel. The room is handsomely fitted up, and files of the latest papers from every portion of the country may always be found on hand. He has also made armay always be found on hand. He has also made arrangements to obtain the English newspapers by the Boston and New York line of steam packets in advance of the mail. This arrangement, he truste, will meet with a share of general patronage, owing to the numerous calls of transient persons who are in Washington for papers from their different sections of coun-

He respectfully invites all strangers, as well as the residents of the District, to call and examine his files, where they will be permitted to read the latest journals gratuitously.

ANDREW R. JENKINS.

KENT'S INK.

W - FISCHER has just received from the manu-facturer, Edward N. Kent, of New York, a omplete assortment of his black, blue, and red ink, all of which is equal, if not superior, to any other made in the country, and which will be sold at a less price at Stationer's Hall.

DESIRABLE CITY RESIDENCE FOR SALE. THE subscriber, intending to remove from Washington in April, will dispose of the house and premises he now occupies, on very accommodating terms. The house is situated on F, near 12th street, one of the most elevated, healthy, and desirable locations of the most elevated, healthy, and desirable locations of the most elevated, healthy, and the street of the street tions in the city. It is three stories high, of brick, with slated roof, built and finished in the most substantial manner throughout, withat wo story kitchen in the rear, connected to it by a large entry. There is also in the rear a large room, twenty-five feet square, and about twenty feet high to the roof, well lighted recently executed. and finished, recently erected.

The lot contains about six thousand square feet o ground, well enclosed, planted and paved, connecting

of street by a ten feet private alley.

The property may be examined, and terms made known, on application to the subscriber on the pre mises. Possession may be had immediately if desired JOHN G. CHAPMAN. mar 19-dtf

BERNARD HOOE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND GENERAL AGENT. HAVING removed from Alexandria, D. C., to this city, has opened an office on 41.2 street, one door north from Pennsylvania avenue, and offers

one door north from Pennsylvania avenue, and offers his services to the public.

He will undertake the prosecution and management of all claims before Congress, and the several public departments and offices of the Government; claims arising under treaties; the procuring of patent rights, and patents for land from the Patent and General Land Offices; and he will attend to all claims for revolutionary, invalid or other reasons and to for revolutionary, invalid, or other pensions, and to all other business to be transacted in the District of Columbia, requiring the services of an attorney or

agent.
Persons residing at a distance, who may not find it convenient to visit Washington, can address him by letter, postage paid, and may be assured that all business intrusted to him shall receive the most prompt and faithful attention.

Washington City, D. C., March 23.

CHARLES GILMAN. ATTORNEY AT LAW, QUINCY, ILLINOIS, Will promptly and faithfully attend to any professional business entrested to him in Western Illinois, and the river counties of Missouri and Iowa, above Hannibal.

Particular attention given to the collection Refer to Hon. George Evans, U. S. Senate; Hon Aisha H. Allen, House of Representatives. july l-

BOOK BINDING.

The subscriber has resumed the above business and will feel very grateful to his friends and the public for a share of their patronage. He will furnish at the shortest notice

BLANK BOOKS

Of every description, ruled and bound to any pattern, the materials and workmanship equal to any in the United States; he will also execute orders for all binds of MACHINE RULING. MANUSCRIPTS, PERIODICALS, AND MUSIC

Arranged and bound in the very best style and at rea-

sonable prices.
OLD BOOKS rebound, MAPS mounted and varnished, PORT FOLIOS of all sizes and descriptions manufactured to order.

Particular and personal attention will be paid to 26 halves "\$260, 26 q'rs "\$130,

alsewhere FE The subscriber having been for many years engaged in the above business, and having a practical knowledge of the various branches, feels perfectly safe in assuring the public, that he will be able to execute

orders for every description of work in a style that can not fail to give satisfaction.

His Bindery is on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue between fourteenth and fifteenth streets, oppoite the Post Office Department. JOHN A. BLAKE.

WASHINGTON, July 26th, 1841. N. B. All orders left at the Madisonian Office will e promptly attended to.

NEW METALLIC PENS.—W. FISCHER has just received from the manufacturers, Messrs.
Josiah Hayden & Co., 120 gross of their Metallic
Pens, for the superiority of which the American Institute, in New York, awarded a gold medal.
The assortment comprises the following kinds:
Short Falcon, Combination Barrel, Elongated Barrel
Penset of Fine Painted Damascus Elongated Fine

Pointed, Fine Pointed Damascus, Elongated Fine Barrel, American Perryian, Double Patent, Long Fal con, Combination and School Pen. For sale wholesale and retail only at Stationer's Hall, the proprietor of which is agent for the manufacturers.

DR. T. G. EVANS'S VEGETABLE AN

TI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, CELEBRATED for the cure of Dyspepsia, Cholic, Liver Complaint, Sick Head-ache, &c. &c.—
These p lls have been used by the proprietor, in his practice, for a number of years, with the happiest success—they possess a mild cathartic property, and act as a powerful tonic—they neutralize the acid on the each, restore the appetite, and soon restore health. They do not contain a particle of MERCURY in my form, nor do they produce sickness of stomach as For sale by

J. & W. YOUNG, Sole agents for the District, 2 doors east of Gadsby's.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, March 25, 1842.
THE Consul of the United States at Havana has THE Consul of the United States at Havana has notified the Department that he has been desired by his Excellency the Captain-General of the island of Cuba, to inform those critzens of the United States visiting the island, that a passport from a Spanish Consul is necessary, not only in compliance with what is customary on the island, but as a positive requisition of the supreme law.

May 26 3t

J. G. GREGORY & CO. MANAGERS

MOST SPLENDID LOTTERY! To be drawn May 21, 1842.

CAPITAL 50,000 DOLLARS \$25,000-\$12,500-50 prizes of \$1,200, &c. 15 drawn numbers in each package of 26 tickets UNION LOTTERY-CLASS No. 7.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., Saturday, May 21, 1842. 78 number Lottery-15 drawn Ballots.

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		s	PLE	NDID SCHEN	IE.		
1	grand	car	oital	prize of	\$50,000	is	\$50,000
1	capital	of '		al unter this	25,000		25,000
1	do	of		and the same of	12,500		12,500
1	prize	of			9,000		9,000
1	do	of			6,000		6,000
1	do	of		10 10	4,000		4,000
1	do	of			3,000		3,000
1	do	of			2,617		2,61
2	prizes	of			1,250	2	2,500
50	do	of			1,200		60 000
10	do	of			600		6,00
20	do	of			500		10,00
2.5		of	1	FREE NO.	400		8,00
20	do	of			250	-	5,00
25	do	of			200		5,00
300		of		100	150		45,00
126	do	of		100	100	10	12,60
126	do	of		100 %	70		8,82
126	do	of		CAN LINE	60		7,56
189	do	of		ne reflican	50		9,45
6,048	do	of	().e.	1 1	30		181,44
29,295		of			15		439,42
			Pri	zes-39,711	Blanka		
	~	,		2011 00,111	Diamas.	1	

Or, about one Prize to a Blank.

Tickets only \$15-Halves \$7.50-Quarters \$3.75 Eighths \$1 87.

The price of a certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets in the above splendid Lottery is only \$165; a certificate of 26 halves only \$2 50; a certificate of 26 quarters only \$41 25; a certificate of 26 eighths only \$20 62; and a certificate of a package may draw the five highest prizes.

Tickets and shares and certificates of packages in the above splendid Lottery constantly for sale at the office of the Managers, next door east of Gadsby's Hotel. Washington.

Hotel, Washington.

The All orders by mail will meet with the most prompt attention; and as soon as the drawing is over

an account of it will be sent to all who order from Address, J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers, Washington, D.

Washington, D. C. april 2-2aw4wd&c JAMES PHALEN & Co., Managers' Office, cor ner of 6th st. and Penn. av.

The following magnificent scheme of a Lottery presented to the public, and recommended to their patronage as being decidedly the best ever before offered. The Scheme contains over a million of dollars—and the prizes so arranged that every person, in purchasing a Ticket, stands a good chance for a capital of some sort and in purchasing by the Package, may draw

sort, and in purchasing by the Package, may draw the four highest, making \$100,000. The scheme is published thus early, to give persons at a distance an opportunity of purchasing Tickets, by order or other-wise. All orders for Tickets, Shares, or Packages, or Certificates of Packages, will be attended to promptly and faithfully, and every endeavor used to give satisfaction.

\$300,000!

Divided into 4 prizes of \$25,000 each, making Divided into 20 prizes of \$5,000 each, making \$100000 Divided into 100 prz's of \$1000 each, making \$100000 GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, OF DELAWARE.

Class A for 1842. To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, May 26, 1842.

Under the superintendence of Commissioners appointed by the State. 78 number lottery-14 drawn ballots

		MAM	MOTH SCHI	ME.	
do do do	of	\$25,000 } 25,000 } 25,000 } 25,000 }	Amounting	to \$	100,000.
	1	prize of	\$10,000	is	10000
	1	do	7,636	is	7636
	20	do	5,000	are	10000G
	1	prize of	4,000	is	4000
	1	do	3,000	is	3000
	1	do	2,000	18	2000
	100	do	1,000	are	100000
	10	do	600	are	6000
	10	do	500	are	5000
	10	do	400	are	4000
	205	do	300	are	61500
	128	do	100	are	12800
	128	do	80	are	10240
	128	do	60	are	7680
	128	do	50	are	6400
	312	do	40	are	212480
28	224	do	20	are	564480

34,412 prizes, amounting to \$1,217,216. Tickets \$20-Haives \$10-Quarters \$5

26 wholes cost \$520, which we warrant to draw \$280 \$140 ghths " \$65. Risk on a package of wholes \$240, halves \$120, quarters \$60, eighths \$30.
We will issue certificates of packages to person

who prefer it, by the amount of risk being paid, as A certificate of packages of 26 wholes,

26 quarters, 26 eighths Send your orders, addressed to
R. FRANCE, Managers' Office,
Washington city, D. C. The drawing will be sent to all who wish it, and published in the different papers of this city.

mar 21-3tawd&c 26M JAMES PHALEN & Co., Managers Office, corner of 6th street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington city.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class No. 8 for 1842. To be drawn Thursday, April 21st, 1842. 90 numbers, 20 drawn ballots.

More prizes than blanks. \$30,000 | 10 prizes of 10 prizes of 10 do 7.000 400 15 do 100 do do 4,000 2,000 125 1,540 1000 do Certificates of a packages of wholes, \$100 00 50 00 25 00 halves, quarters. Tickets \$10-Shares in proportion.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY. Class 9 for 1842. To be drawn April 28th, 1842. SCHEME :

\$25,000 | 1 prize of 1,000 | 1 do 876 | 5 prizes of 700 | 5 do 5 prizes of \$200. \$600 1 prize of 100 prizes of 500 400 1 prize of 1 do 66 numbers, 10 ballots. Certificates of a packages of wholes #120 On halves Do Do quarters Tickets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. All orders for tickets, or certificates of packages, will

et with prompt attention.
Address RD. FRANCE, Agent for the Managers, Washington city.

DOCTOR EVANS'S SOVEREIGN TONIC AND GRAND RESTORATIVE,
A CERTAIN CURE FOR FEVER AND
AGUE.—The symptoms of Fever and Ague
are, unfortunately, too well known; commencing with
yawning, stretching, and uneasiness—this is succeeded by slight childs or shiverings, that end in a violent
or convulsive shaking of the whole body—this is the
cold fit, and immediately followed by the fever or hot
fit—the pulse rises, the skin becomes hot, pain in the
head, and all the symptoms of fever, terminating in a
profuse sweat, which, gradually ending, leaves the patient much weakened. For sale by
Sole agents for the District, two doors east of Gadaby's.

DOARDING AND DAY
MYOUNG LADIES.—M'ms. MECHEGARAY,
having resumed the charge of her old establishment in
New York, with the view of a permanent residence
in the city, respectfully informs her friends and the
public that on the first of May next she will remove
he with the view of a permanent residence
in the city, respectfully informs her friends and the
public that on the first of May next she will remove
he with the view of a permanent residence
in the city, respectfully informs her friends and the
public that on the first of May next she will remove
he way, to the spacious newly erected buildings south
to convulsive shaking of the whole body—this is the
cold fit, and immediately followed by the fever or hot
fit—the pulse rises, the skin becomes hot, pain in the
head, and all the symptoms of fever, terminating in a
profuse sweat, which, gradually ending, leaves the patient much weakened. For sale by

I No. W. YOUNG.

Sole agents for the District, two doors east of Gadaby's.

April 4—2t

DOARDING AND DAY

Way, and any of their superfine books with length
no destablishment in
New York, with the view of a permanent residence
in the city, respectfully informs her friends and the
public that on the first of May next she will remove
he way, to the spaceous newly erected buildings south
corner of 15th street, opposite Union Park.

This situation at the branching of the two great BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES .- M'ME. MECHEGARAY

YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, Pittsfield Massachusetts.—This Institution, pleasantly located within five minutes walk of the Western Rail-

road, will be opened for the duties of its summer session on the 18th day of April next.

Teachers, with their respective Departments:

Rev. W. H. Tyler, A. M., and Mrs. C. E. Tyler,
Principals and Instructors in Int. and Mor. Sci. His-

ory and Elementary branches.

Mrs. S. C. Sprague, Belles Lettres and Music.

Miss A. M. Snyder, Elementary branches.

Miss L. Alice Sprague, Painting oil, and water co

Edward G. Tyler, A. B., Mathematics, Natural Science, and Ancient Languages. Mons. Alexan. Godillon, French, Drawing and Pen-

All the teachers are members of the family with the pupils, and at suitable times the French language is made the sole medium of oral intercommunication among the inmates of the Institute.

"An Institution and a place which require no eulo

gy."—Albany Argus, Oct. 21, 1811.

"Its plan meets our warmest approval, and its arrangements are well suited to secure the great end of education, "mens sana in corpore sano,"—a sound mind in a sound body."—Patriarch, vol. 1, p. 167. "Besides the advantages of situation, the plan of Mr. Tyler has merits, and the Principal of the Institution possesses qualifications which cannot fail to recommend this school to parents and guardians."—

Albany Advertiser, No. 8048.
REFERENCES—Rev. Pres. Humphreys, Am-REFERENCES—Rev. Pres. Humphreys, Amherst College; Rev. Dr. Sprague, Albany; Prof. B. F. Joslin, N. Y. University; A. G. Smith, M. D., White street, New York, Prof. J. A. Yates, Union College; Rev. Dr. Bemar, Troy; Prof. C. Dewey, Rochester; Hon. Wm. Jessup, Montrose, Pa; Hon. G. N. Briggs, M. C.; Thomas Allen, Esq., and Rev. R. W. Bailey, Washington city; Col. Wade Hampton, Columbia, and Gen. George McDuffle, Abbeville S. C. mar 8 d&wptAp 1.

C. H. VAN PATTEN, M. D.,

DENTIST. Pennsylvania avenue, a few doors from Brown's nov. 23, isly.

HARD TIMES AND RESUMPTION.—The fashionable complaint of "hard times," and consequently frequent applications for credit, has induced Dr. VAN PATIEN to announce thus publicly his moderate and much reduced rate of charges, which he will continue a few weeks longer, after which he must, in duty to himself and family, advance his terms to correspond more nearly to those of his neighbors. correspond more nearly to those of his neighbors.

For inserting the ordinary incorruptible teeth on

pivots, \$3.

For inserting the premium incorruptible, and war ranted to stand firm, \$5. For inserting the ordinary incorruptible teeth upon gold plate, \$5; for inserting the best incorruptible teeth upon fine gold plate, imitating nature so perfectly, as to elude detection by ordinary observers, and to be so well adapted to the gums as to be in every respect inoffensive and of great service in mastication as well as in articulation, \$6 to \$8, the charge for those deconding something on the number inserted.

depending something on the number inserted.

Small cavities filled with the finest gold at \$1.

Larger cavities with gold from \$1 50 to \$2. For silver or tin fillings, never more than \$1. Extracting teeth or fangs 50 cents, specie.

Extracting children's first or temporary teeth, any number, for 50 cents.

For cleaning or scaling teeth, per set, \$1 to \$3.

He considers the common practice of filling or "sawing apart" the teeth so exceedingly injudicious (with very few exceptions) that he will, when he deems the operation necessary, perform it without any charge

any charge.

Office a few doors west of Brown and Gadsby's hotel, the same side of Pennsylvania avenue.

A T PRIVATE SALE, A FIRST RATE FAMILY HORSE AND BAROUCHE.—The
horse is eight years old, of fine commanding appearance, very tast, and perfectly broke to harness; rides
well, and warranted sound. The Barouche was made
to order, and in the most fashionable style. They
will be sold, if desirable, on a credit of six months, or
for paper satisfactorily endorsed. For particulars apply at DENNIS PUMPHREY'S Livery Stable, in
rear of Brown's Hotel.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.—Combining the various histories of Rapin, Henry, Hume, Smollett, and Belsham, corrected by reference to Turner, Lingard, Hallam, Mackintosh, Godwin, Brodie and others—complete in three volumes octavo, Lon Just received and for sale by by F TAYLOR. Also, Godwin's history of the Commonweal

Pictoral history of England 3 vols. Thierry's history of the Conquest. Lodge's illustrations of British history 3 vols. Tytler's Reigns of Edward sixth and Mary. Hume and Smollett a beautiful London edition

complete for nine dollars. Hallam, Burnet, Clarendon, Rapin, Findal, &c. imported and for sale together with other British storians, by F. T.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR RENT.-Inquire of JAMES WILLIAMS, at his residence on 4 1-2 street, between Pennsylvania avenue and C tsreet, or at his ware room on Pennsylvania avenue

BOUQUETS, CUT FLOWERS, and PLANTS Having now at the Greenhouse adjoining our store an extensive bloom of Cemelias and other choice flowers, we will be prepared, during the whole winter, to supply at the shortest notice Boquets, Cut Flowers, and Flowering Plants for the balls and parties. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine the house, which is open at all hours of the day.

Flowers, Plants, Bulbous Roots, Flower Seeds, Froit and ornamental trees, and Shrubbery, &c., packed to go to any part of the country.

J. F. CALLAN & CO.

Opposite the New General Post Office.

A NEW ARTICLE.

STEPHEN'S INSTANTANEOUS BLACK.
INK.—W. FISCHER, importer, has just recieved direct from the manufacturer, Henry Stephens, of London, a large supply of his unequalled and inimitable black writing fluid, which has the property of writing immediately black. It is the purest black ink ever offered to the public; it has no sediment, and forms no incrustation about the pens or ink-ho:der, and flows with remarkable facility. It is put up in stone jugs, the smallest of which serves as an ink stand—for sale, wholesale and retail, only at Station er's Hall. er's Hall.

TUDGE UPSHUR ON THE CONSTITU-J TION.—A Brief Inquiry into the true Nature and Character of our Federal Government; being a Review of Judge Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, by Judge Upshur, Sestitution of the United States, 132 pages. Just or the Navy, 1 volume of 132 pages. Just F. TAYLOR. ceived for sale by feb 26-3tif

SUPERIOR INDELLIBLE INK SUPERIOR INDELLIBLE INK.

We FISCHER, importer, has just received discrete from the manufacturer, Henry Steph'ens of London, his improved composition for marking linen which writes with equal facility on the coarsest texture as on the finest fabric, and which, requiring no drying or holding to the fire, is the most expeditious mode of marking linen ever offered to the public.— Also, Indelible Ink of excellent quality, made by Kent, Edes, Felt & Co., and Smith & Hodgson, all of which is for wholesale and retail at Stationers' Hall. mar 16

STATIONERY, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN.—The subscribers have constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Foreign and American Stationery, of the

ment of Foreign and American Stationery, of the finest qualities, and they are receiving, by each arrival from London and Paris, new varieties of the best Stationery articles of those cities.

They are also engaged in manufacturing almost all kinds of American Stationery, and particularly of BLANK BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS,

Of the most durable kind, made from the finest linen paper, and bound in a manner unequalled in this country for strength and durability. Books made by their predecessors upon the plan still followed, have been in use upwards of sixty years, without giving way, and any of their superfine books which may be ordered will be warranted to stand usage for that length of time.